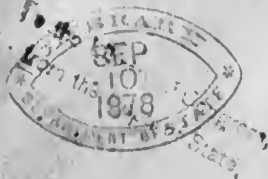


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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

TO BE HELD AT

SANTIAGO, CHILI, IN 1875.

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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD AT SANTIAGO, CHILI,
IN 1875.

[Translation.]

No. 1.

Señor Gonzalez Errázuriz to Mr. Fish.

LEGATION OF CHILI,
Washington, March 8, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with special orders which I have received from my government, I have the honor to invite, in its name, your excellency's Government, and, through it, the people of the United States, to take part in the international exhibition of productions of art and industry which will be opened at Santiago, September 16, 1875. Your excellency will see by the abridged translation,* which for the present I have the honor to send you, the principal rules by which the exhibition is to be governed.

The government of Chili has decreed the holding of this exhibition from a desire to make known the productions of the soil and industry of its own country, and to afford foreigners a favorable opportunity to display their own there, and it trusts that the Government of the United States, well knowing how great an impulse an event of this nature is likely to give to commerce, will deem the project in question worthy of its attention.

My government in soliciting, as it does, the co-operation of the Government and people of the United States in this work of common interest, not only has in view the obtainment of the greatest possible publicity for the enterprise, but it earnestly hopes that through it the people of Chili and of the United States may be brought into closer relations with each other, and that they may learn to know and esteem each other better. It hopes thus to contribute to the strengthening and perpetuation of the bonds of peace and harmony which have ever so happily existed between the two nations.

I am happy to avail myself, sir, of this occasion to renew to your excellency the expression of the high esteem and respect with which I am your faithful and obedient servant,

FRANCISCO GONZALEZ ERRÁZURIZ.

No. 2.

Señor Gonzalez Errázuriz to Mr. Fish.

LEGATION OF CHILI,
Washington, March 24, 1874.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the note of your excellency's Department of the 13th instant. I am thereby led to hope that the

* See inclosure in No. 2.

Government of the United States will take some action in favor of the international exhibition which is to be held at Santiago.

In order that the interests of this country may be properly represented without delay, as regards the said exhibition, my government has appointed special commissioners, resident at Santiago. Your excellency will find the names of these persons in the second number of the accompanying Official Bulletin. With the same intent, it has designated other persons, resident in this country. The latter are the consuls of Chili at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, in addition to the parties whose names are given in the list which will be found in the document already referred to. In appointing these two commissions my government has selected persons who unite with a knowledge of the advantages and needs of Chili and the United States, a generous interest in the welfare of both countries, that they may furnish information and advice to exhibitors. If, however, your excellency thinks proper, you may consult your own wishes in regard to altering these commissions, or to appointing additional members thereof.

Permit me once more to express to your excellency the sentiments of high consideration and esteem with which I am your faithful and obedient servant,

FRANCISCO GONZALEZ ERRÁZURIZ.

[Inclosure in No. 2.]

The second International Exhibition of Chili, South America, to be opened at the city of Santiago, Chili, on the 16th of September, 1875.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President—Rafael Larrain.

General Director—Domingo Bezanilla.

Vice General Director—Cornelio Saavedra.

President of the First Section—R. A. Philippi.

President of the Second Section—F. de B. Larrain.

President of the Third Section—N. M. Cox.

President of the Fourth Section—M. Errázuriz.

Directors.—Manuel Arana, Ramon Barros Lueo, Lauro Barros, Francisco Baeza, Pedro Lucio Cnadra, Juan Domingo Dávila, Vicente Dávila, José Rafael Echeverria, Manuel J. Olavarrieta, Antonio Subercasseaux, Pedro Soules, Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna.

General Secretary—Eduardo de la Barra.

DECREE OF ORGANIZATION.

SANTIAGO, January 2, 1873.

I hereby decree as follows :

ARTICLE 1. On the 5th day of April, 1875, a general exhibition of natural, industrial, mechanical, and artistic productions, both domestic and of such foreign countries as may desire to take part therein, will be opened.

ART. 2. The National Agricultural Society shall prepare the programme and regulations for the organization of said exhibition, submitting the same to the government for its approval.

ART. 3. The plans and estimates for the buildings for the exhibition, which are now in course of preparation, by order of the ministry of finance, shall be examined by the

* As will be seen hereafter, the opening of the exhibition has been postponed until September 16, 1875.

board of directors of said Agricultural Society, which shall transmit the same, together with its report, to the government for its approval.

ART. 4. The president of the National Agricultural Society shall be the director-general of the exhibition, and he shall have power to appoint such commissions as he may think proper for the performance of the necessary duties.

RAMON BARROS LUCO.

Let it be communicated.

ERRÁZURIZ.

DECREE APPROVING THE PLANS AND ESTIMATES OF THE BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION.

SANTIAGO, *March 14, 1873.*

MR. MINISTER: I have the honor herewith to send your excellency the plans and estimates for the building intended for the exposition which is to take place in 1875.

The board of directors having been honored by a supreme decree of January 2 of the present year, with the direction of the preparations for that exhibition, has given serious attention to the requirements which that building must fulfill, and to the kind of building which will be necessary.

After long deliberation it has approved the following plans, by reason of very weighty considerations of expediency which I must state to your excellency.

It being impossible to determine in advance the amount of space which will be required by the articles to be exhibited, and since, in similar cases, even the highest calculations are found too low in this respect, the board thought it very proper to examine the requirements of certain permanent uses to which, after the exhibition, these buildings might be applied, and it assigned the buildings of a solid character which are to be erected there to the satisfying of these requirements, leaving for the completion of the exposition some accessory buildings, which will be erected if the circumstances shall render it advisable.

These requirements, however, we had to combine in a system of buildings which should satisfy them, without forgetting the large size which is necessary for buildings intended for exhibitions, and likewise bearing in mind the fact that the expenditure must not be very onerous for the national treasury.

In view of the progress of the country, a commodious and spacious place is needed in which provincial exhibitions may be annually held, and also, at intervals of one or two years, others of a national character. A good part of the national museum, perhaps the zoological portion, requires spacious apartments in the immediate vicinity of what, sooner or later, is to be the garden of plants, the botanical and the zoological garden. There is no building in Santiago capable of properly accommodating an audience on such occasions as the distributions of prizes or other official ceremonies. If the country continues to progress as it is now doing, its agriculture will soon require the establishment of a large school like those which exist in other countries.

All these needs, which have already been seriously felt, will be satisfied by the building which will be occupied for a short time by the exhibition, according to the plan which we have prepared.

We have therefore thought that these buildings ought to be of solid material, and that the expenditure will not be very severely felt, since they will subsequently be used for purposes of utility and even of immediate necessity.

The present buildings may, moreover, in case of need, very easily have additions built to them.

Such, Mr. Minister, are the considerations which have been had in view in the preparation of the annexed plans, as regards their extent and form.

As verbal explanations may be necessary in regard to some details, the author of the plans will be at your excellency's orders whenever you may be pleased to express to me a desire to that effect.

As the exhibition is to be opened, according to the aforesaid decree, on the 5th of April, 1875, it will be absolutely necessary for the building to be entirely completed in January, or, at the very latest, in February of said year, inasmuch as only twenty or twenty-one months will then be available, while eighteen or nineteen months at least will be required for the completion of the work.

With sentiments of the most distinguished consideration, I subscribe myself,

Your excellency's obedient servant,

DOMINGO BEZANILLA, *President.*

JOSÉ ABELARDO NUÑEZ, *Secretary.*

His Excellency the MINISTER OF FINANCE.

SANTIAGO, March 15, 1873.

His excellency the President has this day decreed as follows:

"In view of the foregoing note, and the plans and estimates which accompany it, I decree:

"1st. The plans of the building for the exhibition which is to be opened April 5, 1875, are hereby approved.

"2d. Until the funds necessary for the completion of said work shall have been obtained from Congress, the president of the National Agricultural Society is authorized to expend the sum of \$2,659.20 for the preparation of the ground which is to be occupied by the said building. Let this sum be deducted from item thirty-two of the budget. Also, let the sum of \$1,650 be deducted from the same item. This sum will be paid by the general treasury to the president of the aforesaid society, to enable him to pay for the preparation of said plans.

"Let it be countersigned, recorded, and communicated."

I transmit it to you in reply to your note of this date.

God guard you.

R. BARROS LUCO.

The PRESIDENT of the *National Agricultural Society*.

SANTIAGO, June, 1873.

Mr. MINISTER: The board of directors of the National Agricultural Society having been honored by his excellency, the President of the republic, with the important duty of preparing and organizing the exhibition which, by a decree of the 2d of January last, is to be opened in this city on the 16th of September, 1875, has taken the greatest interest in this delicate and patriotic task, and has given it all the attention which it merits.

Your excellency is not unaware of the difficulties of such a work, for although the first attempt at an agricultural fair in 1869 was a successful—I may say a very successful—one, in the present instance the needs of the country and the high purposes which are to be served by the exhibition of 1875, require much greater labors, not only in the preparation of a suitable place, in the securing of publicity for the matter abroad, in the organization of the various commissions, but also during the time when the exhibition shall be open and while the jurors shall be engaged in the performance of their duties. Nevertheless, although the board over which I have the honor to preside fully realizes the difficulties and the responsibilities connected with the enterprise, it feels confident of its ability to carry the same to a successful termination; relying upon the patriotic co-operation of the government and of all citizens who are truly interested in the progress of the country.

The supreme government having authorized the erection of buildings of the necessary kind and size for the exhibition, which buildings, as your excellency is aware, have already been commenced, this board has devoted its attention to the preparation of draughts of the regulations and of the general programme for the exhibition, and I have the honor to transmit these draughts with the present note, to the end that, according to the decree of the 2d of January last, your excellency may be pleased to submit them to his excellency the President of the republic.

I shall take the liberty to state in this communication some of the principal considerations which the board has had in view in giving its approval to the regulations and programme of the exhibition and programme of 1875.

The board, acting in harmony with the lofty views which dictated the decree above referred to, has especially sought to form an adequate estimate of the magnitude of the exhibition of 1875, and of the requirements which it is to satisfy, taking into consideration the present condition of the country and the germs of wealth, whose development is to be promoted by that great concourse.

The board has not confined itself to agriculture and mining, which constitute the two great sources of the country's wealth, but has given much attention to everything that can contribute to the encouragement of the industrial enterprises which of late years have begun to be developed in the country. It has been obliged to devote very special study to the financial situation of the republic, in order to find out what are the most deeply-felt needs and the most important interests to be served, its desire being to attract to the country whatever might promote its improvement, knowledge, or financial prosperity.

In accordance with these ideas the exhibition has been divided into four principal sections, for the purpose of facilitating the system of classification:

The first for raw material or unmanufactured productions, intended for purposes of alimentation and for the various industries;

The second for machinery of all kinds, including whatever is used for the manufacture of goods from raw material;

The third for productions already manufactured and intended to supply the various wants of mankind; and finally,

The fourth for the fine arts.

Although this division is sufficiently general, and all kinds of natural or manufactured productions could, according to it, be received at the exhibition, the programme specifies the articles that are to be comprised in each of the various groups, especially those which are most demanded by the wants of the country. The special commissions of the various sections may hereafter prepare detailed instructions for the better information of exhibitors.

As regards the general rules for the admission of articles to be exhibited, and the facilities to be granted to exhibitors, an effort has been made to lay down such as might be most conducive to the good order of the internal regimen of the exhibition, and its most expeditious service. On this point, I shall only take the liberty of calling your excellency's attention to the propriety of detailing, when the proper time arrives, a special custom-house officer for the purpose of inspecting, in the exhibition-building, all articles brought there, so that this formality may not be necessary at Valparaiso.

In the general regulations for the exhibition, provision has been made as regards the officers who are to be intrusted with the direction of affairs, and who are to assign the duties of the principal employes and of the various commissions, both at home and abroad, which have charge of the organization and conduct of the exhibition.

Your excellency will observe that, in the first article, it is provided that the directive commission of the exhibition shall consist of the present board of directors of the National Agricultural Society; this provision was necessary because, as your excellency is aware, this board, according to the statutes of the society, is renewed every year, and the commission having been appointed and the work commenced by one board, various delays and difficulties might arise from a change of the persons forming such board.

The work necessary for the exhibition may be divided into two kinds, viz: That which relates to giving publicity to the enterprise in foreign countries and that connected with the preparation of the locality and the interior organization. The correspondence with the foreign and provincial commissions will undoubtedly require much attention, and the deliberations and decisions, both of the directive commission and of the special commissions, will likewise demand much care on the part of the chief officer of the exhibition, who will be obliged to busy himself at the same time with the many details connected with the proper arrangement of the locality, the direction of employes, the internal regimen, the labors of the jurors, &c. Such varied and multiplied tasks could with difficulty be attended to by a single person, and the board of directors having the best interests of the exhibition in view, has decided, as your excellency will see by referring to the second chapter of the regulations, to assign to a president the performance of the duties mentioned in article fifth, and to a director-general those connected with the internal and financial part, so to speak, of the exhibition. Both provisions clearly mark out and define the sphere of action of each of these two functionaries, thus preventing all embarrassments or complications in the performance of their labors, for the directive commission being presided over by the president of the exhibition, and the director-general being vice-president thereof, this board will always take the initiative in all decisions, the two principal officers confining themselves to the execution of the same, within the sphere assigned them by the regulations.

The undersigned has already had to assume the duties, *de facto*, of director-general, for, as your excellency knows, it is now more than a month since work was commenced on the buildings in which the exhibition is to be held, and, since he is to remain in that commission, which, during the continuance of those labors, will require constant vigilance, the undersigned thinks that the present vice-president of the society might perform the duties of president of the exhibition, thus commencing at once the organization of the domestic and foreign commissions and the home correspondence.

I reiterate to your excellency the expression of my sentiments of distinguished consideration and regard.

DOMINGO BEZANILLA,
President.

JOSÉ ABELARDO NUÑEZ, *Secretary*.

His Excellency the MINISTER OF FINANCE.

GENERAL PROGRAMME OF THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN CHILI IN 1875.

The government of the republic of Chili has decreed the opening of an exhibition at Santiago on the 16th of September, 1875, to which there will be admitted not only the natural products and manufactures of that country, but those which may be sent from

any part of America or Europe. This decreed convention has a double object: first, to show the progress which this republic has made since the first exhibition in 1869; and, second, to stimulate, by means of the exhibition, to new productions and new industries, to encourage improved styles of labor, and the general development of national resources and commerce.

Chili, a country new and extremely rich, naturally needs to improve the cultivation of her soil; to develop the mineral wealth which abounds in her territory; to encourage those industries which will transform these products and enlarge the knowledge already acquired; and this she hopes to accomplish by means of the exhibition of inventions that have been used by more advanced nations.

It is intended by the international exhibition of Chili to open new fountains for the development of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, and to contribute, in the most practical way, to increase its present commerce with the nations of America, and with the principal markets of Europe.

The republic of Chili is situated between the great mountain-range of the Andes and the Pacific Ocean; has an extensive sea-coast and numerous harbors, which afford great facilities both for the exportation of its varied products of the soil and the mine, and the importation of the commodities required from other countries.

In the interior of the country the means of communication are easy and rapid, either by navigable rivers or by substantial and well-appointed railroads. There are at this time 1,264 kilometers of railroads in Chili in running condition, and 340 more under contract, and in a fair way to be completed at no distant day. The greater part of these roads belong to the state. The territory is also crossed by telegraph-lines to the extent of 2,515 kilometers. Numerous steamship-companies keep up a constant intercourse between the most important port of the republic, Valparaiso, the principal ports of Europe, and the eastern and western coast of America. The South Pacific Steam-Navigation Company sends out a steamer weekly, via the Straits of Magellan, or via the Isthmus of Panama, from Valparaiso to Liverpool, and the White Star Line twice a month by the former of these routes. Between Bordeaux and Valparaiso the General Transatlantic Company and a private line maintain also a permanent service. The German line, Kosmos, makes trips twice a month, increasing the business, which is rapidly growing, between Hamburg and Valparaiso, and finally the Antwerp line has inaugurated a monthly line with Chili that will add a new link to our commercial intercourse with Europe.

The coasting-trade is greatly enlarged by the national mercantile marine, and principally by the *Compania Sud-Americana de Vapores*, supported by Chilean capitalists, who have already extended their line from the port of Coral to Callao, and will extend it to Panama in 1874.

The amount of foreign trade of Chili for 1872 was \$71,780,388; of which \$34,637,928 were imports and \$37,122,460 were exports. In that year the imports exceeded those of 1871 by \$5,130,767, and the exports \$8,026,048.

The geographical situation of Chili, between 24° and 57° south latitude, the variety of its climate, generally temperate, and the fertility of its soil, maintained by the perennial flow of numerous streams and rivers which have their source in the Cordilleras, produce a natural richness of the soil that could not be improved by the best manure. That fertility favors, in great measure, the production of cereals, all kinds of grain in great abundance, and natural grasses, and the greatest variety of fruit in the world.

The streams and rivers, on account of the peculiar topographical formation of the country, present, in nearly all parts of it, natural falls, which may be utilized for all kinds of hydraulic power.

Agriculture is well developed; farmers, in the different operations of cultivation and harvest, making use of machines of the most recent inventions.

The hemp, flax, and silk produced in this country are of the best quality.

The cultivation of cereals is carried on on a large scale, and they are exported in large amounts to the neighboring states on the South Pacific, and to the principal ports of Great Britain and the continent of Europe, in which markets Chilean wheat ranks high.

The crop of wheat in 1872 was 504,577,758 liters, and that of barley 62,973,661 liters.

The value of the agricultural products exported in that year amounted to \$12,108,698.

The mines, another of the great fountains of wealth of the country are remarkable the world over for the abundance and variety of their products.

The production of copper alone in Chili is equal to two-thirds of the yield of all the rest of the world.

The silver-mines of Copiapó, of Huasco, and other points are also famous for their richness, and in several localities abundant placers of gold are found. Finally, Chili possesses considerable deposits of coal throughout the whole extent of her long coast, of which a large number of mines are being worked on a large scale; and in the southern coal region the rich and abundant veins of iron which are found open a vast field for new industries.

In 1872 the value of Chilian minerals exported to Europe amounted to \$17,239,993.

The financial institutions of the republic of Chili have already obtained a high state of development, and, owing to the powerful impulse of the spirit of association, the majority of these enterprises have very efficaciously contributed to the improvement and progress of the country. The figures below will show the importance of the enterprises realized by some of these associations :

	Nominal capital.	Capital paid in.
Banks of emission, discount, &c.....	\$75,000,000	\$18,400,000
Railroads, (private enterprises)	15,923,000	15,473,000
Steamers, sailing-vessels, &c.....	6,946,000	4,051,000
Fire-insurance, marine, &c.....	14,000,000	1,300,000
Saltpeter companies, (nitrate of soda)	3,700,000	2,734,000
Mining companies.....	22,200,000	14,660,000
Industrial companies.....	6,503,000	4,390,000
	<hr/> 144,272,000	<hr/> 61,008,000

The profound peace which Chili has enjoyed during a great number of years, the spirit of activity and enterprise of her people, the great success and stability which have distinguished the institutions of credit and the industrial enterprises, the result, in great part, of the association of capital, lead us to expect that the exhibition which is in course of preparation for 1875 will give a powerful impulse to the improvement of the country, extending its relations, political and commercial, among all the civilized peoples of the earth.

GENERAL PROCLAMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILI IN 1875.

To the international exhibition of Chili in 1875 will be admitted all the products and manufactured articles embraced in the classifications herein set forth, from all countries, excepting only such as may be designated by the regulations of the exhibition.

The objects intended for the exhibition will be divided into the following four sections :

SECTION I.—PRIMITIVE MATTERS.

GROUP 1.—*Unmanufactured substances intended for alimentation.*

- a. Cereals and grain of all kinds.
 - b. Tubers and alimentary roots.
 - c. Dry, esculent, farinaceous seeds.
 - d. Garden stuffs.
 - e. Preserved or dry fruits.
 - f. Spices and condiments ; honey.
 - g. Substances used in the preparation of drinks, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, coca, mate, hops, &c.
 - h. Hay, feed, seeds, and roots proper for horses and cattle.
- And all analogous products.

GROUP 2.—*Animal and vegetable substances applied to industry.*

- a. Silk, product of *bombix mori*, and other kinds.
 - b. Wool, skins, hair, and feathers.
 - c. Horns, bones, tortoise-shell, whalebone, &c.
 - d. Beeswax, sperm, whale-oil, and other animal oils.
 - e. Gums and resins.
 - f. Natural balsams.
 - g. Seeds and oleaginous plants.
 - h. Coloring-matters and plants and seeds used as colors.
 - i. Cotton, flax, hemp, jute, ramie, (China grass,) sedge, and all other kinds of textile fibers.
 - j. Barks and woods employed in pharmacy or in other industrial uses, such as tanning, perfumery, &c.
 - l. Tobacco.
 - m. Building-timber.
 - n. Organic fertilizers.
 - o. Primitive substances employed in chemical preparations.
- And other analogous substances.

GROUP 3.—*Mineral products employed in industry.*

- a. Gold-ore, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, zinc, cobalt, nickel, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, &c.
 - b. Precious stones.
 - c. Fossil-coal, peat, &c.
 - d. Pitch and bituminous substances.
 - e. Naphtha, petroleum, &c.
 - f. Granite, porphyry, marble, slate, and other rocks susceptible of being employed in constructions and adornments.
 - g. Plaster, lime, and natural cement.
 - h. Clay and all sorts of earth employed in molds for the manufacture of glass and earthen ware.
 - i. Brimstone, borax, &c.
 - j. Salts: common salt, alum, saltpeter, &c.
 - l. Mineral waters.
 - m. Mineral fertilizers.
- And other analogous substances.

SECTION II.—MACHINERY.

GROUP 4.—*Machinery of direct use.*

- a. Locomotives by steam (fixed or portable) of all kinds.
 - b. Boilers for the same, especially those of easy transportation.
 - c. Hydraulic power, wheels, and turbines.
 - d. Hydraulic presses.
 - e. Wind-mills.
 - f. Electro-magnetic powers and others.
 - g. Pneumatic machines.
 - h. Air-pumps.
 - i. Levers and all kinds of instruments to weigh.
 - j. Scales to weigh cattle.
 - k. Cranes, by steam, hydraulic, and hand power, windlasses and hammers of all sorts.
 - m. Railroad materials for permanent lines.
 - n. Locomotives and cars.
 - o. Carriages and other means of transport.
 - p. Railroad iron, sleepers, changes, and all the various pieces for the construction of railroads.
 - q. Materials and utensils for railroads of narrow gauge.
 - r. Materials and utensils for city railroads.
 - s. Materials and utensils for portable railroads.
 - t. Materials and utensils for aerial railroads.
 - u. Separate pieces of machinery, samples of pieces of cast and turn work, &c.
- And other analogous work.

GROUP 5.—*Manufacturing machinery.*

- a. Machinery employed in the different and necessary operations of preparing silk, cotton, wool, flax, hemp, and other textile substances.
 - b. Looms of all kinds for different uses.
 - c. Machinery employed in the operation of finishing all textile industries.
 - d. Machinery for the various elaborations of animal substances; their working and preparations.
 - e. Machinery for making shoes and leather work.
 - f. Machinery for the manufacture of paper and its various appliances.
 - g. Machinery for ruling, stamping, and dyeing paper.
 - h. Machinery and apparatus employed in typography, lithography, type-setting, and distribution.
 - i. Machinery employed in binding books.
 - j. Machinery and utensils employed in the preparation and working of all kinds of wood.
 - l. Machinery employed in brewing and distillation.
 - m. Machinery for the manufacture of bricks, tiles or tubes, and for sawing all sorts of stones or marbles.
 - n. Sewing-machines.
- And other analogous apparatus.

GROUP 6.—*Materials employed in the working of mines and in the elaboration and cleaning of the metals.*

- a. Machinery employed in the working of mines.
 - b. Models and plans of the working of mines, machinery for boring wells, and shafts for inspecting.
 - c. Machinery for the extraction of metals and for pumping and ventilating mines.
 - d. Mechanical apparatus for the preparation and working of ores.
 - e. Ovens for metals, special apparatus for foundries and forges.
 - f. Machinery for preparing and pressing peat.
 - g. Machinery for the divers operations of working mines, not included in previous classifications.
- And other analogous appliances.

GROUP 7.—*Materials for civil constructions.*

- a. Machinery and apparatus employed in the construction of public buildings and dwellings; models of roofs for buildings.
- b. Machinery and apparatus employed in the construction of bridges, viaducts, avenues, and roads of all kinds.
- c. Machinery and apparatus for hydraulic constructions.
- d. Materials employed in distributing water to cities.
- e. Materials employed in lighting cities and private dwellings.
- f. Apparatus for heating and ventilating houses.
- g. Apparatus and material for paving.

GROUP 8.—*Naval and military materials.*

- a. Models for naval constructions.
- b. Machinery employed in propelling vessels.
- c. Machinery employed in divers services on board of ships.
- d. Chains, anchors, ropes, sails, and all material in the rigging of ships.
- e. Life-preserving appliances.
- f. Material for light-houses.
- g. Arms employed in military service and private use.
- h. Material for military constructions.
- i. Ambulances and other analogous apparatus.

GROUP 9.—*Agricultural implements, and tools and machinery employed especially in agriculture and horticulture.*

- a. Machinery adapted to the preparation of the ground—plows, grades, rollers, &c.
- b. Machinery for sowing and fertilizing the soil.
- c. Machinery for harvesting and gathering the crops.
- d. Uprooting machines.
- e. Machinery employed in the various preparations of the agricultural products—such as shoveling, threshing, trituration, root-cutting, &c.
- f. Machinery employed in mills.
- g. Machinery in the dairy.
- h. Machinery in the manufacture of oils.
- i. Machinery in the culture of the vine and in the preparation of liquors.
- j. Tools and utensils of all kinds employed in agriculture and horticulture.
- k. Carts for the different agricultural services.
- m. Harness for carts, plows, and others, for the different applications in agriculture.

GROUP 10.—*Physical instruments and process of application to the physical sciences.*

- a. Apparatus and instruments employed in astronomy, topography, and practical geometry.
 - b. Instruments for meteorological observations.
 - c. Optical instruments.
 - d. Material and machinery for telegraphy.
 - e. Musical instruments.
 - f. Clocks and watches of all descriptions.
 - g. Apparatus and instruments used in surgery.
 - h. Machinery and material employed in photography.
- And other analogous appliances.

SECTION III.—MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRY.

GROUP 11.—*Manufactured products devoted to alimentation.*

- a. Flour and other products extracted from cereals, grits, vermicelli, &c.
 - b. Butter, fresh and preserved, cheese of all kinds.
 - c. Beef, preserved by various systems, hams and other preparations of meats, fowls preserved, fish and shell-fish preserved or pickled.
 - d. Preserved vegetables by different systems; fruits, dry and preserved in various ways.
 - e. Bread and biscuit, of all kinds, and products of pastry.
 - f. Sugar, of all kinds, and confectionery.
 - g. Wines, of all kinds; cider and other liquors extracted from fruits.
 - h. Ale and other liquids extracted from grain; fermented liquors.
 - i. Spirituous liquors—brandy, alcohol, &c.
 - j. Oils for the table; condensed milk, &c.
- And other analogous products.

GROUP 12.—*Woven goods of all kinds and material, embroidering, lace, &c.*

- a. Cotton, twisted or woven; manufactured cottons of all kinds.
 - b. Hemp and flax, prepared; cloth for various uses manufactured of those substances.
 - c. Sedge, jute, &c.—their preparations and webs.
 - d. Ramie, (China grass,) prepared, and cloth made of that fiber.
 - e. Wool prepared for the loom; woven woolen cloths of all kinds.
 - f. Silk, prepared, and woven silk of all kinds—satins, tissues, velvets, ribbons, &c.
 - g. Laces and embroidery of all kinds, made by hand or with machinery.
- And all analogous products.

GROUP 13.—*Hides and skins, prepared, and tanning and saddlery products.*

- a. Hides and skins of all kinds, dressed or prepared by divers systems and for different uses.
 - b. Hides prepared and dyed for covers.
 - c. Ditto, for shoes.
 - d. Varnished leather.
 - e. Hides prepared especially for saddlers.
 - f. Harness for carriages and carts; harness of luxury.
 - g. Riding-saddles, bridles, and other products of saddlery.
 - h. Hair, prepared and manufactured for different applications.
 - i. Feathers and objects manufactured with them.
- And other analogous products.

GROUP 14.—*Paper and counting-room utensils, material for typography, lithography, and binding.*

- a. Paper of all kinds, for printing, lithography, and other uses.
 - b. Type, ink, and other material of printing and lithography.
 - c. Samples of typography, autography, and lithography, black or in colors. Samples of engravings and printed books.
 - d. Samples of industrial drawings, drawings obtained by reproduction or reduction through mechanical means; models of figures, ornaments, &c.
 - e. Paper, ink, pens, and all kinds of counting-room utensils.
 - f. Samples of ruled books for divers uses.
- And other analogous products.

GROUP 15.—*Articles for dresses of personal and domestic wear, especially those most in use among the working-classes, penal establishments, and establishments of beneficence.*

- a. Silk fabrics, wool, linen, cotton, &c., proper for dresses, and exhibited with that end.
- b. Stockings, drawers, undershirts, and other articles proper for underwear clothing for both sexes.
- c. Dresses of all kinds for both sexes, (adults and children.)
- d. Cravats, corsets, gloves, fans, umbrellas, parasols, canes, &c.
- e. Hats for men and women; caps and hats for children, &c.
- f. Shoes of all kinds.

- g. Complete suits of clothing for the working-classes.
 - h. Suits adapted for their condition of durability and low price to correctional and beneficent establishments.
 - i. Articles for travelers—trunks, valises, carpet-bags, &c.
- And other analogous articles.

GROUP 16.—*Furniture, tapestry, and all articles of decoration and ornamentation in houses.*

- a. Furniture of all kinds, and for the different habitations. Tables, chairs, sofas, cots, wash-stands, &c.
 - b. Articles for tapestry. Work of tapestry of all kinds.
 - c. Wall-paper.
 - d. Carpets of wool or other materials used as a substitute.
 - e. Floors of all kinds.
 - f. Apparatus for heating, ventilating, and lighting houses. Chimneys, stoves, lamps for gas, oil, paraffine, &c.
 - g. Perfumery of all kinds, perfumed essences, aromatic vinegar, soaps, &c.
 - h. Small objects of furniture and ornamentation of wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, or bone of turned or sculpture work, &c.
 - i. Carriages for private use.
 - j. Traveling carriages for public service.
- And other analogous articles.

GROUP 17.—*Works of precious metals and their imitations, jewels, and articles of luxury.*

- a. Jewels of precious metals, embossed, filigree, adorned with precious stones, &c.
 - b. Jet jewelry, tortoise-shell, ivory, steel, &c.
 - c. Articles of gold, silver, and other metals, devoted to ornamentation.
 - d. Articles of precious metals devoted to church ornaments.
 - e. Articles of silver, plated, or of other metals, proper for domestic uses, such as table services, tea, &c.
 - f. Pieces of bronze and other metals proper for ornamenting habitations, &c.
- And other analogous articles.

GROUP 18.—*Hardware and haberdashery in general, iron-mongery, bronze articles, and cutlery.*

- a. Products of the elaboration of metals. Cast pieces.
 - b. Iron of commerce.
 - c. Iron for special uses.
 - d. Works in forged metals.
 - e. Chains, plates, screws, &c.
 - f. Works in bronze of all kinds, tubing, faucets, &c.
 - g. Utensils and ornaments made of copper, zinc, tin, &c.
 - h. Cutlery, knives of all kinds, forks, pens, razors, scissors, &c.
 - i. Wire and analogous works, needles, pins, &c.
- And other analogous articles.

GROUP 19.—*Crystal and glass, porcelain and earthen ware.*

- a. Crystals of all kinds proper for all uses in constructions.
 - b. Crystals and glasses proper for different services in the house.
 - c. Porcelain and earthen ware for the same uses.
 - d. Crystal and porcelain utensils mounted as pieces of ornament.
 - e. Common earthen ware products.
- And other analogous products.

GROUP 20.—*Products manufactured from mineral industry and employed in constructions.*

- a. Natural stones of all kinds for constructions, prepared for different purposes.
 - b. Manufacture of cements and artificial stones.
 - c. Works in marble, granite, porphyry, alabaster, &c., for constructions and ornaments.
 - d. Works in marble, granite, porphyry, alabaster, &c., for articles of furniture.
 - e. Bricks, tiles, and analogous products.
 - f. Bitumen of all kinds for pavement.
- And other analogous products.

GROUP 21.—*Metallurgical products, and, in general, all products of mining industry.*

- a. Paste of copper, silver, gold, and other metals.
- b. Alloying of all kinds.
- c. Axis and dross resulting from the various methods of smelting.
- d. Acids, salts, and other products extracted from the elaboration of mineral substances.
- And other analogous products.

SECTION IV.—ARTS.

GROUP 22.—*Architecture, models, plans.*

- a. Plans for public buildings, such as railroad-stations, churches, prisons, barracks, court-houses, markets, theaters, hospitals, colleges and schools, halls of justice, convents, public grounds, hotels, &c.
- b. Plans for private buildings, such as country-houses, parks, &c.
- c. Plans for ornamentation and decoration of buildings, designs for furniture and accessories of the art of construction, such as blacksmithing, tapestry, cabinet-work, mosaics, and timber-work.
- d. Plans of buildings and establishments of industry and public works of general interest.
- e. Plans of pavements, railroads, turnpikes, and telegraphs.
- f. Plans, geographical, topographical, and of mining.
- g. Studies about sea-ports, cut-waters, dikes, dams, basins, light-houses, and wharves.
- h. Plans and studies about canalization applied to navigation or irrigation.
- i. Studies and plans about distribution of waters of irrigation in proportion or in fixed quantity.
- j. Models of architecture of all kinds, worked in plaster, wood, iron, pasteboard, stone, &c., reduced to a scale.
- k. Models for the construction of plastic works, models of timbering for works of temples, theaters, &c.
- l. Designs applicable to works of construction and the art of plastering.

GROUP 23.—*Painting.*

- a. Works of painting of any system or school.

GROUP 24.—*Sculpture, bas-relief, &c.*

- a. Statues and *bas-relief* in marble, bronze, plaster, &c.
- b. Coins and engraved medals.

GROUP 25.—*Engravings, lithography, &c.*

- a. Engravings in steel or by any other system.
- b. Lithographic, photo-lithographic, oleographic and chromo-lithographic proofs.
- c. Drawings with the pen or pencil.

SPECIAL SECTION.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

GROUP 26.—*There will be also a special section, devoted to the exhibition of the material and methods employed (in adults and children) in primary, secondary, and universitarian instruction, which embraces—*

- a. Plans and models of building, adapted to primary and superior schools, lyceums, especial colleges, industrial schools, &c.
- b. Furniture of schools and colleges.
- c. Apparatus, instruments, models, and scientific collections, devoted to facilitate and to bring to perfection the system of teaching.
- d. Gymnastic material of all kinds.
- e. Publications and texts on teaching.
- f. Material for popular libraries.
- Also all kinds of periodical publications.

REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILI, IN 1875.

CHAPTER I.—*Of the executive committee.*

ARTICLE 1. The labors of preparation and organization of the international exhibition of 1875, will be under the charge of an executive committee, which, according to government decree of the 2d of January, of the present year, will be appointed by the directory of the National Society of Agriculture.

ART. 2. The executive committee will appoint, out of the members of the same, or out of the persons that it may be willing to associate with its labors, four especial commissions, whose attributions shall be the organization of the four sections into which the exhibition will be divided. The presidents and secretaries of those commissions, if not members of the directive committee, will form part of the same.

ART. 3. It shall be the duty of the executive committee—

1st. To carry out the plans approved for the international exhibition of 1875.

2d. To regulate and see to the execution of all measures tending to encourage exhibitors, both national and foreign, to attend the exhibition.

3d. To appoint special commissions, national as well as foreign, whose duty shall be to secure exhibitors of their respective nationalities and from their respective countries.

4th. To organize and manage appropriate preparations at the place of exhibition, and to adopt any measures that may facilitate the delivery of articles for exhibition, and thus lessen the labors of exhibitors.

5th. To distribute the space to be assigned to each of the sections into which the exhibition will be divided, in order that the objects to be exhibited shall be conveniently arranged.

6th. To fix the basis upon which the various works to be done in the exhibition shall be performed.

7th. To decide upon and accept bids which may be made for the control and management of the various classes of admissions to the exhibition.

8th. To appoint juries for the awarding of prizes.

9th. To appoint, on proposal of the general directory, the employés of the secretary's office and of the exhibition, which are permitted by number 3 of Article 7, Chapter II, assigning to them their remuneration.

10th. To decide questions or difficulties which may occur among the divers commissions, between the juries and exhibitors or between any other persons in any way connected with the exhibition.

ART. 4. For the better fulfillment of its duties, the executive committee will propose to the Government all measures that it may consider most opportune to the end of securing the greatest benefits to the exhibition.

ART. 5. The executive committee may, for determined objects and to insure better service for the exhibition, delegate its powers to the extent it may deem necessary, either to a commission composed of its own members, or to one of its members, or to the president or general director.

CHAPTER II.—*Of the president and general director of the exhibition.*

ART. 6. The president of the exhibition will be the chief of the same; in consequence, it is his duty—

1st. To call and to preside over the sessions of the executive committee.

2d. To communicate to the government the decisions of the executive committee, and to propose all the measures which he may deem most conducive to the success of the exhibition.

3d. To direct the correspondence for the interior and abroad, and to communicate and give publicity to the resolutions of the executive committee.

ART. 7. The order, disposition, and interior arrangements of the exhibition shall be confided to a general director, whose duties will be the following:

1st. To control and determine, with the sanction of the executive committee, the expenditure of the funds which the Government may devote to the exhibition. To that effect, all drafts or orders for payment, must be signed by the general director.

2d. To execute contracts for the works previously agreed upon by the executive committee, and for such others as he may consider of urgent necessity.

3d. He shall nominate to the executive committee the clerks required in the office of the secretary of the exhibition, the superintendent and engineer of the same.

4th. He shall have power to appoint, with the approval of the president, the inferior employés for the service of the secretary's office and in the palace of the exhibition, and to decide upon the faithful fulfillment of the contracts which may have been awarded by order of the executive committee.

5th. He shall decide questions of extensions and of allotment of localities and others that may occur between the exhibitors.

The general director shall be, and shall perform the functions of, vice-president of the executive committee.

ART. 8. There shall be a vice-president, who shall take the place of general director and perform all his duties as pointed out when, on account of sickness or other cause, he should be disabled.

CHAPTER III.—*Of the commissions of section.*

ART. 9. The special commissions appointed to each one of the sections shall have power—

1st. To determine, according to the instructions which they may have received from the executive committee, the locality in that section of each exhibitor assigned to their respective section.

2d. To receive the articles to be exhibited, classify them, attend to their appropriate arrangement, and to reject such as may, in their opinion, not belong to their respective sections.

3d. To attend to the order and to the preservation of the articles on exhibition, and to their return to the exhibitor after the closing of the exhibition.

4th. To see that the various departments of the section have the necessary facilities for the proper exhibition of machinery, apparatus, and all articles therein placed.

5th. To gather all information necessary for the formation of the catalogues, and to give the juries all the facts they should need for their decisions.

CHAPTER IV.—*Of the foreign commissions.*

ART. 10. The foreign commissions will represent the citizens of the respective countries, and may be formed of persons residing in Chili or out of the republic.

ART. 11. The presidents of the foreign commissions or commissaries of foreign governments resident in this country will form part of the executive committee.

ART. 12. It is incumbent upon those commissions to communicate with the executive committee so as to obtain all the facts they may require, and to propose the most proper measures to secure the co-operation of their respective nations with the exhibition and to all obstacles that might occur.

ART. 13. The commissions resident in foreign countries will duly inform manufacturers and producers of the conditions fixed upon in the plan of the exhibition, and transmit to the president all the petitions for admission.

CHAPTER V.—*Of the juries.*

ART. 14. The classification of the articles exhibited will be made by the juries appointed by the executive committee. The same commission will determine the number of groups of juries into which each section will be divided.

ART. 15. Every jury will be formed of at least five persons, one of the number acting as president and one as secretary, a majority being requisite for any official act.

ART. 16. The awarding of the prizes will be revised by a graded jury, which will be formed of the executive committee and the presidents and secretaries of each group of jurors. From their decision there will be no appeal.

FINAL ARTICLE.—There shall be a special commission of accounts, who shall examine the accounts of the exhibition before passing them to the Government, whose report shall present a comparative statement of the expenditures and receipts of the exhibition.

SANTIAGO, June 14, 1873.

Having examined the foregoing programme and regulation of the international exhibition of 1875, as formulated by the directory of the national society of agriculture, they are duly approved, of which let notice be taken, information given to those whom it may concern, and also published.

ERRÁZURIZ,
President of the Republic.

R. BARROS LUCO,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RULES FOR THE EXHIBITORS AGREED UPON BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CHILI, IN 1875.

Communications.—All communications relative to the exposition must be addressed to the president of the international exhibition of Chili, for 1875, Santiago, Chili.

The foreign commissioners or exhibitors who would prefer to communicate directly with the president of the exhibition, must send their applications for admission so that they may be received in Santiago before the 1st of January, 1875.

Applications for admission.—The application for the admission of articles for exhibition may be directed to the president of the exhibition, or to the commissioners of their respective countries, according to the annexed rules.

The executive committee reserve to themselves the right to limit the space to be allotted to any article exhibited.

The exhibitors at the exhibition will be allotted their places according to the date of their application.

Shipping of the objects.—All boxes or bales containing articles destined for the exhibition, besides the usual trade-mark of the shipper and number of order, must be marked "*Exhibition of Chili.*"

The place of exhibition will be considered as a bonded warehouse of the custom-house of Valparaiso, in order that the goods may be forwarded from the landing directly to Santiago. In that city they will be received by special officers of the customs, who will examine the contents of all packages.

In order to facilitate the examination of the contents of boxes or packages, and to lessen the labors of the officers, the shippers should send with their goods an invoice clear and explicit of the contents of each package.

Reception and installation.—The articles belonging to the first, second, and third sections will be received on deposit in the stores of the exhibition which may be designated by the general director from the 1st of March till the 15th of August, 1875. After that date no article will be received.

Objects destined for the fourth section and special group of public instruction will be received until August 25, 1875.

The foreign commissioners appointed in Chili for the representation of their respective nations may be entitled to inspect the opening of the packages and examine their contents. In regard to those exhibitors who may prefer to appoint their own special representatives at the exhibition for the purpose of removing the articles after the closing of the exhibition, it is expected that they will communicate that intention in good season to the president of the exhibition.

The objects to be exhibited must have a ticket attached with the following indications:

Name or trade-mark of the exhibitor, his residence and address. The price of the article on board of ship, in bond and after passing through the custom-house at Valparaiso, and whether it is for sale or not.

Also any explanations that may be necessary.

The exhibitors must pay the cost of installation, shelving, glass cases, &c., that the articles may require for their exhibition in the halls of the exhibition, being subject in the construction of said fixtures to the plans determined upon by the executive committee, but the exhibitors will not be required to pay any emolument or rent for the space they should occupy either in the exhibition-building or in the outside dependencies.

The executive committee will take all necessary precautions for the preservation of the articles exhibited, but will not be responsible for any loss or injury, or for any accident.

The exhibitors who may wish to show their machinery in motion must specify in detail in their petitions for admission the class and object of them, and the motive power they should require for that purpose.

The articles exhibited will not be copied or reproduced in any shape, except by express authority of the proprietor. The draughts or engravings connected with them will be permitted by the executive committee.

The general director reserves the right to refuse admission or cause the withdrawal from the exhibition of all such articles as by their nature or composition may be considered dangerous to the exhibition.

Withdrawal of objects.—No object can be withdrawn from the exhibition before the close, except with the special permission of the general director.

Within two months after the close of the exhibition the exhibitors or their agents must remove their articles, and all the material used as fixtures, &c.

The fixtures which may not be removed at the close of the exhibition will be taken out and stored at the expense of the exhibitors; and should said fixtures remain un-

claimed during six months after the close of the exhibition, they will be sold at auction to pay charges.

Catalogue.—Under direction of the commission will be published a general catalogue that will contain the enumeration of all the articles exhibited. Those exhibitors who may wish to put in it any special explanations, diagrams, or engravings of their machinery or other articles exhibited, can do so by paying ten cents per line and fifty cents for each engraving, but they must send to the secretary-general said lines or engravings at least thirty days before the opening of the exhibition, with cuts of the engravings to be inserted.

General concessions.—The exhibitors at the International Exhibition of Chili of 1875 will have the following concessions:

First. A reduction of 50 per cent. in price of freight by railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago, and on lines belonging to the government.

Second. Free introduction into the country of all the articles comprised in the sections first, second, and fourth, and special group of public instructions. In regard to those belonging to the third section, they will pay the regular duties of the custom-house, when they are withdrawn from the exhibition, unless they are reshipped, in which case no duty will be charged.

Third. The executive committee will allow forty dollars toward the payment of the passage to the country of every special workman or mechanic in charge of, or conducting, directing, or exhibiting machines or industries. The workmen who shall be willing to accept this position must be accredited with their passports, certified by the Chilean consul at the port of their embarkation, with the clause that they came to Chili for that especial purpose.

The executive committee having solicited a reduction on the freight of goods on the way to the exhibition from the different lines of steamers running to Valparaiso, the result will be made known at an early day, in order that foreigners may make their calculations with regard to freight.

N. B. by the corresponding agent in the United States.—All the arrangements in the reduction of freight, as well as anything else of interest to exhibitors, will be communicated to them by the commissioners in this country.

REFERENCES:

F. Gonzales Errázuriz, chargé d'affaires of Chili, Wormley's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Washington Booth, consul of Chili, 6 South Gay street, Baltimore, Md.

Edward Shippen, consul of Chili, 1207 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Francisco 2º Casanueva, consul-general of Chili, San Francisco, Cal.

Felipe Fierro, 728 Montgomery street, Rooms 7, 8, 9, and 10, San Francisco, Cal.

Also commissioners of the executive committee of New York City, as follows:

Stephen Rogers, consul of Chili, 249 West Forty-second street.

Walton W. Evans, 63 Pine street.

Robert E. Kelly & Co., 34 Beaver street.

J. B. Casablanca, 43 Beaver street.

Ribon & Muñoz, 52 Pine street.

Fabbri & Chauncey, 48 South street.

Political economists, merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, &c., will evidently see that, in addition to honor, this exhibition of Chili offers inducements for profit not equaled by other exhibitions.

For further particulars address

A. VILLARROEL,

*Corresponding agent, at the office of Messrs. Ribon & Muñoz,
52 Pine street, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p. m.*

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

In Chili.—Frederic Beelen, Daniel Yoacham, John Chesebrough, John Wheelwright, George Bowen, Pablo Delano, George H. Hoppin.

In the United States.—George Hobson, W. Williams, New York; Ribon y Muñoz, New York; W. W. Evans, New York; William P. Jones, Philadelphia; Thomas H. Nelson, Richard Budge, San Francisco, Cal.

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